Vishnu-worship than self-immolation. Accidental death within the temple renders the whole place unclean.

The *pāndās* or temple priests employ a body of emissaries, numbering about 3,000 men, who wander from village to village within their allotted beats, preaching pilgrimage as the liberation from sin; they travel through India in this way, enlisting pilgrims and receiving a commission for so doing. Nothing can exceed the liberality of the pilgrims to their spiritual guides; but it is to be feared that this liberality is preyed upon, and that many pilgrims are in a state of destitution before the time comes for them to turn their backs upon the holy city and set their faces once more homewards. In 1902 a fund was started for the relief of destitute pilgrims. It has now been placed on a permanent basis, and is managed by a committee of five non-official and three official members. The District Magistrate is the president of the committee; Government makes an annual grant equal to the amount that is raised by subscriptions and donations, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 a year. The object of the fund is to afford relief to destitute pilgrims, especially in the shape of travelling and diet expenses, and thus enable them to return to their homes.

The town contains several ancient tanks, which are regarded as *tīrthas* or sacred places and in which the pilgrims bathe from religious motives. On its western outskirts, at a distance of about 2 miles from the Great Temple, stands the sacred temple of Loknāth, or 'Lord of Regions.' The divinity is held in very great esteem by the people of the District, and the place is largely visited.

[Sir W. W. Hunter, *Orissa*, vol. i, pp. 81–167.]

Pūrna (the ancient Payoshnī).—River of Berār, having its source in the Gāwīlgarh hills, in 21° 36′ N. and 77° 36′ E. After flowing for about 50 miles in a south-westerly direction, it runs in a westerly course, about midway between the Gāwīlgarh and Bālāghāt hills, draining the central valley of Berār. Its tributaries from the northern range of hills are the Bichan, the Shahnūr, the Sapan, the Pālor, the Chandrabhāga, the Mohasli, and the Bhān; and from the southern range the Kāta Pūrna, the Mūrna, the Mūn, the Bordī, the Ghān, the Biswa (Vishvagangā), and the Nalgangā. The Pūrna is the boundary between the Daryāpur, Akot, and Jālgaon *tāluks* on the north, and the Murtazāpur, Akola, Bālāpur, Khāmgaon, and Malkāpur *tāluks* on the south. It ultimately falls into the Tāpti.

Purnea District.—District in the Bhāgalpur Division of Bengal, lying between 25° 15′ and 26° 35′ N. and 87° 0′ and 88° 32′ E., with an area of 4,994 square miles. It is bounded on the north by the State of Nepāl and Darjeeling District; on the east by Jalpaigurī, Dināpur, and Mālda; on the west by the District of Bhāgalpur; and on the south by the Ganges, which separates it from the Santāl

Parganas and from South Bhāgalpur. The District lies therefore at the eastern extremity of the submontane tract known as North Bihār, which is wedged in between the Ganges and Nepāl. Purnea originally belonged to Bengal, the river Kosi forming the eastern boundary of the sub-province of Bihār; but, in common with the rest of the Bhāgalpur Division, the District now forms part of Bihār.

Physical aspects.

Lying towards the eastern limit of the Gangetic plain, Purnea presents an almost dead level, with the exception of a few tracts of undulating country in the north, bordering on Nepāl, and a small hill of nodular limestone (*kankar*) near Manihārī in the south, an outlying spur of the Chotā Nāgpur plateau. The east of the District is intersected by rivers and natural drainage channels, which give access to all parts of this tract during the rainy season; and the rice swamps are never completely dry. The west, on the other hand, is a sandy grass country seamed by old channels of the Kosi river, which is constantly changing its bed and is now steadily trending westwards. Wherever it goes, the Kosi covers its banks with a thick deposit of sand during its annual inundations; and the consequence is that this part of the District is comparatively little cultivated, though it affords pasturage for vast herds of cattle.

The rivers are all tributary to the GANGES, the largest being the KOSI, the MAHĀNANDĀ, and the Panār. The Panār is formed by the confluence of several hill streams from Nepāl, and roughly marks the boundary line between the arable land in the east and the pasture land in the west. It receives several tributaries on its left bank, and sends off the Monain and Bhishnā from its right bank, eventually joining the Ganges in the south-east corner of the District. Of the other rivers, the most important are the Saurā, which, rising in the north-west of the District, flows past the Purnea town and joins the Ganges near Manihārī; and the Kankai, the principal tributary of the Mahānandā.

The District is covered by alluvial deposits, consisting in the east of a rich loam, while in the west the country is deeply overlaid with sand deposited by the Kosi.

In the east, where the ground is not occupied by the usual crops of North Bengal, it is covered by an abundant natural vegetation. Old river-beds, ponds, and marshes, and streams with a sluggish current have a copious vegetation of *Vallisneria* and other plants. Land subject to inundation has usually a covering of *Tamarix* and reedy grasses; and in some parts, where the ground is more or less marshy, *Rosa involucrata* is plentiful. Few trees occur on these inundated lands; the most plentiful and the largest is *Barringtonia acutangula*. Though the District contains no forests, this part of it is well timbered,

but the sandy western prairies are nearly treeless. Mango groves are a common feature, and several species of *Ficus* are also numerous. The villages are generally embedded in thickets or shrubberies of semi-spontaneous and more or less useful trees.

Wild hog and hog deer abound; there are also a few leopards and wild buffaloes, and tigers are occasionally met with.

There are no extremes of temperature; the mean is 62° in January, rising to 75° in March and reaching 84°, its highest point, in May. The lowest mean minimum is 48° in January and the highest mean maximum 95° in April. Rainfall commences early and is heavy, the annual fall being 71 inches, of which 13·1 inches fall in June, 17·7 in July, 15·8 in August, and 12·9 in September. Destructive floods, due to the overflow of the Ganges, Kosi, and Mahānandā, occur almost annually in the south and east of the District. The earthquake of 1897 was severely felt and caused great damage to masonry houses.

History.

The Mahānandā river traditionally marks the farthest eastern limit of the extension of Aryan influence, and the early history of this District is confused by the struggles which ensued between the western invaders and the aboriginal inhabitants. It is probable that the north of the District was overrun by the Nepālese and other hillmen, until it was finally conquered by Saif Khān in the seventeenth century. According to the Mahābhārata, the Mahānandā formed the boundary between the kingdom of Anga on the west and Pundra or Paundravardhana, the country of the Pods, whose capital was at Mahāsthān in Bogra District. During the ninth century the Pāl dynasty rose to power in the country formerly known as Pundra and Anga, and the monolith near Darāra factory, in the west of the District, probably dates from this period. In the beginning of the thirteenth century the south of the District is said to have constituted part of the kingdom of Lakshman Sen, whose capital was at Nadiā, and to have been conquered by Muhammad-i-Bakhtyār Khiljī. In the early days of Mughal rule Purnea was an outlying military province of the Mughal empire, and its revenues were almost consumed in protecting its borders against the incursions of the wild tribes from the north and east. Early in the seventeenth century a *faujdār* was appointed with the title of Nawāb, who united with the command of the frontier army the fiscal duties of *āmil* or superintendent of the revenues. At this time the northern frontier was at Jalālgarh, a frontier fort only a few miles north of Purnea town. In 1722 the post of *faujdār* was held by Saif Khān, the greatest of the governors of Purnea, who extended the frontier on all sides, driving the Nepālese 30 miles northward to the present frontier and taking possession of the Dharampur *pargana*, which then lay west of the Kosi and was included in the *sarkār* of Monghyr. One of his successors, Shaukat Jang,

declared war against Sirāj-ud daula, the Nawāb of Bengal; and the latter, flushed with his recent capture of Calcutta, marched in 1757 to Purnea and gained a great victory at Nawābganj.

The District came into the possession of the British in 1765, along with the rest of Bengal; but it remained in a state of anarchy until 1770, when an English official was appointed with the title of Superintendent. Its present area has been arrived at gradually after the transfer of large portions to create the District of Mālda, and more recently to consolidate Bhāgalpur upon the western frontier. During the Mutiny two parties of mutineers entered Purnea, but were forced out into Nepāl by the energetic action of the Commissioner, Mr. George Yule, before they could do any mischief. There are ruins of old forts at Benugarh, Asurgarh, Darāra, Sikligarh, Jalālgarh and elsewhere.

Population.

The population of the present area increased from 1,714,995 in 1872 to 1,849,073 in 1881, and to 1,944,658 in 1891, but fell to 1,874,794 in 1901. The decrease of 3·6 per cent. during the last decade is attributable to the general unhealthiness of the District, and especially to the two great cholera epidemics of 1891 and 1900, the latter of which accounted for over 46,000 deaths, or 24 per 1,000 of the population; while the total recorded death-rate in the same year reached the appalling figure of 56 per 1,000. During the years 1892–1900 the reported deaths exceeded the births by more than 38,000. Fever is the chief cause of the mortality; a peculiar form known as *kāladukha*, whose characteristic symptom is pigmentation of the skin, is apparently of malarial origin and is extremely malevolent. Goitre and deaf-mutism are prevalent along the course of the Kamlā river.

The table below gives particulars of population for each subdivision in 1901:—

Subdivision.	Area in square miles.	Number of		Population.	Population per square mile.	Percentage of variation in population between 1891 and 1901.	Number of persons able to read and write.
		Towns.	Villages.				
Purnea . .	2,571	2	1,528	838,333	326	− 2·6	25,210
Arāriā . .	1,077	...	600	416,985	387	− 3·6	13,893
Kishanganj .	1,346	1	1,227	619,476	460	− 4·8	16,488
District total	4,994	3	3,355	1,874,794	375	− 3·6	55,591

The three towns are PURNEA, the head-quarters, KISHANGANJ, and the important railway junction of KATIHĀR. The density is less than in any other Bihār District. The only *thāna* which showed an increase during the decade ending 1901 was Saifganj, which owes its development of 28·6 per cent. to the growing importance of Katihār.

With this exception, the decline is greatest in the *thānas* in the east, especially in Balarāmpur, which is studded with marshes unfit for cultivation and is already the most sparsely populated *thāna* in the District. Numerous graziers from the Bihār Districts, particularly from Bhāgalpur, feed their cattle during the cold-season months on the splendid pasture-lands to be found on the left bank of the Kosi river. The Mahānandā river forms a linguistic boundary between Hindī on the west and Bengali on the east; and the Census figures, which return 94·6 per cent. of the population as Hindī-speaking and only 5 per cent. as Bengali-speaking, are not reliable. Dr. Grierson estimates that a third of the inhabitants speak Bengali, and this is probably correct. The Mahānandā is also a religious boundary, as Musalmāns number two-thirds of the inhabitants east of this river, but west of it less than one-third. Of the total population, Hindus (1,080,091) constitute 57·6 per cent. and Muhammadans (793,672) 42·3 per cent. In 1901 the number of native Christians was 134.

The majority of the Muhammadans are returned as Ṣhaikhs (671,000); and these, together with the Jolāhā and Dhuniā functional castes, are doubtless the descendants of converts from the aboriginal Rājbansis or Kochs (103,000) of North Bengal, who are still very numerous east of the Mahānandā. Ahīrs and Goālās number 125,000, and most of the other great Bengal and Bihār castes are largely represented. The Kishanganj subdivision is the home of the Gangai or Ganesh (42,000), who are especially numerous along the course of the Kankai river. Of the population, 71 per cent. are supported by agriculture, 12 per cent. by industries, 0·5 per cent. by commerce, and 0·6 per cent by the professions.

Agriculture.

Owing to the extensive pasturage, the proportion of arable land is far below the average of the neighbouring Districts. The agricultural statistics for 1903–4 are shown below, areas being in square miles:—

Subdivision.	Total.	Cultivated.	Cultivable waste.
Purnea	2,571	1,568	531
Arāriā	1,077	421	171
Kishanganj . . .	1,346	955	135
Total	4,994	2,944	837

Rice is the principal crop, and is grown on 1,910 square miles, or 65 per cent. of the net area cropped, winter rice covering 40 per cent. and autumn rice 25 per cent. Pulses and oilseeds, principally mustard, of which the District is one of the largest producers, are extensively grown, each crop covering 9 per cent. of the net cultivated area, while indigo and tobacco occupy 23,000 and 31,000 acres respectively. The

cultivation of indigo, which is grown mainly in the south and west, is on the decline, but tobacco and jute are gaining ground. Jute covers 3 per cent. of the net cropped area, being grown principally in the north and east.

Cultivation is gradually increasing, and within the last thirty years a large amount of waste land has been brought under the plough. The cultivators are on the whole well-to-do, and Government loans are rarely needed; Rs. 9,000, however, was advanced in 1892–3 in consequence of a partial failure of the crops.

The local cattle are small and feeble; but good cart-bullocks are imported from Chāpra and Tirhut, the principal markets being the Khagrā, Shāhpāra, Islāmpur, and Madanpur fairs in this District, and the Alawakhāwa fair in Dināpur. There are also large cattle markets at Ichāmatī, Phulbāria (near Kasbā), Phulbāria (near Bībīganj), and Gandharbdānga. In the vast grass prairies on the banks of the Kosi and Ganges, fine buffaloes are bred in large numbers, the *arens* or long-horned variety, which is said to contain a strain of the wild buffalo, being more common in the south and the *bhangris* or short-horns in the north.

Trade and communications.

Rough coloured cloths, known as *photās*, cart-wheels, mats, and gunny-bags are manufactured in the Kishanganj subdivision, the last being of superior quality and largely exported; rough but durable blankets are woven by a colony of Gareris at Katihār. The art-ware known as *bidri* is manufactured, in the shape of *hukka* stands, bottles, and plates, from an alloy of brass inlaid with silver; but the industry is declining, being now confined to a few families in the neighbourhood of Purnea and Kasbā. Indigo is still the most important manufacture, and there are about twenty-five factories in the District; but the area under cultivation has much contracted in recent years, and the out-turn in 1903–4 amounted to only 256 tons. Five jute presses, two of which are worked by steam, give employment to about 200 operatives.

The chief exports are rice and food-grains, jute, oilseeds (especially mustard seed), and tobacco; and the chief imports are rice and paddy from Dināpur, food-grains, sugar, salt, European piece-goods, kerosene oil, and gunny-bags from Calcutta, sugar and country-made cloths from the United Provinces (chiefly Mirzāpur, Azamgarh, and Ghāzīpur), and coal. The chief centres of trade are Forbesganj, Rānīganj, Kasbā, Purnea, Katihār, Bārsoi, Kishanganj, and Kharkhari, all except Rānīganj and Kharkhari being situated on the railway, which conveys the bulk of the traffic. The trans-frontier trade with Nepāl is carried by carts, coolies, and pack-animals, the principal imports from Nepāl being rice and paddy, jute, gunny-bags, mustard seed, and timber, and the chief exports salt, sugar, kerosene oil, cotton twist, and piece-goods.

The Bihār section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway (metre gauge) traverses the District from Kachnā on the border of Dinājpur to Manihārī on the Ganges, connecting with the Bengal and North-Western Railway at Katihār. A branch line runs from Bārsoi to Kishanganj, and a second branch from Katihār via Purnea and Forbesganj to the Kosi at Anchiā Ghāt. The chief road is the Ganges-Dārjeeling road from the Ganges at Kārāgola to Titālya in Jalpaigurī, which is metalled throughout its length of 105 miles. This is a Provincial road but is maintained by the District board, which keeps up in all 2,234 miles of roads, of which 120 miles are metalled and 424 are village tracks. The most important of these are the road from Jānkinagar to Abādpur, passing through Purnea, Kadbā, and Bārsoi, and that from Pathardewa to Manihārī through Forbesganj, Arāriā, Purnea, and Katihār. The steamers of the Ganges service of the India General Steam Navigation Company touch at Manihārī in the south of the District, and connect at Sakrigāli with the East Indian Railway.

The District is not especially liable to famine, but in the great Bengal famine of 1770 more than a third of the inhabitants are said to have perished. There was scarcity in 1874, when relief was afforded on a lavish scale.

For administrative purposes the District is divided into three subdivisions, with head-quarters at PURNEA, KISHANGANJ, and BASANTPUR.

Administration. The District Magistrate-Collector is assisted by a staff of five Deputy-Magistrate-Collectors. The subdivisional officers at Basantpur and Kishanganj are usually Deputy-Magistrates, though the latter, who is assisted by a Sub-Deputy-Magistrate, is occasionally a Civilian.

The civil courts are those of five Munsifs, two stationed at Kishanganj, and the others at Purnea, Basantpur, and Katihār; and of a Sub-Judge subordinate to the District and Sessions Judge, who is *ex officio* a special judge under the Bengal Tenancy Act. For criminal work, apart from the Sessions court, there are normally five courts of magistrates at Purnea, two at Kishanganj, and one at Basantpur. Dacoity and burglary are prevalent crimes.

In 1760, shortly before the British took over the administration of the District, the land revenue demand was fixed at 21 lakhs, of which 1·64 lakhs was allotted for collection, garrison, and other charges. In 1764 the demand was reduced to 18 lakhs, and on the Company's occupation it dropped to 15 lakhs, and in 1793 to 12½ lakhs. With a few unimportant exceptions, the whole of the District is permanently settled. In 1903–4 the current demand was 11·79 lakhs, payable by 1,702 estates, the incidence being R. 0–8–9 per cultivated acre, or 27 per cent. of the rental. Settlement proceedings under the Tenancy Act are in progress in Sūrjyapur *pargana*, which is nearly coterminous

with the Kishanganj subdivision, and are being extended to the whole District. Many of the proprietors are absentees; and they frequently experience great difficulty in recovering their rents, as the cultivators are independent, and prone to combine against their landlords. This has led to a great extension of the farming system, especially in the east of the District, where five-year leases are common. A peculiar tenure, known as the *gāch*, is prevalent in the Kishanganj subdivision. This tenure was originally a grant of an undefined area of jungle land at a low rental, to encourage reclamation; but it tends to become hereditary. Rents vary widely in different parts of the District, the prevailing rates ranging between 7 annas and 14 annas per acre in the Kadbā *pargana* and between Rs. 2 and Rs. 6–4 in the Surjyapur *pargana*; while for the best jute and tobacco lands as much as Rs. 30 per acre is sometimes paid.

The following table shows the collections of land revenue and of total revenue (principal heads only), in thousands of rupees :—

	1880–1.	1890–1.	1900–1.	1903–4.
Land revenue .	11,70	12,60	11,69	11,77
Total revenue .	17,89	20,30	20,93	22,16

Outside the municipalities of PURNEA and KISHANGANJ, local affairs are managed by a District board, to which local boards for the three subdivisions are subordinate. In 1903–4 its income was Rs. 2,22,000, of which Rs. 1,13,000 was derived from rates; and the expenditure was Rs. 2,35,000, including Rs. 1,54,000 spent on public works.

An embankment constructed by the Gondwāra indigo concern protects the east bank of the Kosi, and a small Government embankment has been constructed at Belwa to restrain the Panār from encroaching westwards. The Kosi is spanned near Kursela by a railway bridge which is an excellent piece of engineering work, and there is a fine railway bridge over the Mahānandā near Bārsoi.

The District contains 15 police stations and 26 outposts. The force under the District Superintendent in 1903 consisted of 4 inspectors, 52 sub-inspectors, 40 head constables, and 485 constables; the rural police numbered 4,801 *chaukīdārs* and 493 *daffadārs*. The District jail at Purnea town has accommodation for 246 prisoners, and sub-jails at Kishanganj and Basantpur for 40.

Education is exceptionally backward, as only 3·0 per cent. of the population (5·7 males and 0·1 females) could read and write in 1901. The number of pupils under instruction increased from 15,483 in 1892–3 to 18,967 in 1901–2. In 1903–4, 23,098 boys and 3,551 girls were at school, being respectively 16·0 and 2·5 per cent. of those of school-going age. The number of educational institutions,

public and private, in that year was 1,084, including 16 secondary, 918 primary, and 150 special schools. The expenditure on education was Rs. 1,29,000, of which Rs. 9,000 was met from Provincial funds, Rs. 39,000 from District funds, Rs. 1,100 from municipal funds, and Rs. 49,000 from fees.

In 1903 the District contained 17 dispensaries, of which six had accommodation for 59 in-patients. The cases of 66,000 out-patients and 704 in-patients were treated during the year, and 1,851 operations were performed. The expenditure was Rs. 24,000 and the income Rs. 34,000, of which Rs. 3,000 was derived from Government contributions, Rs. 7,000 from Local and Rs. 4,000 from municipal funds, and Rs. 14,000 from subscriptions.

Vaccination is compulsory only within the Purnea and Kishanganj municipalities. The number of successful operations in 1903–4 was 61,000, or 33·2 per 1,000 of the population.

[M. Martin, *Eastern India*, vol. iii (1838); Sir W. W. Hunter, *Statistical Account of Bengal*, vol. xv (1877).]

Purnea Subdivision.—Head-quarters subdivision of Purnea District, Bengal, lying between 25° 15′ and 26° 7′ N. and 87° 0′ and 87° 56′ E., with an area of 2,571 square miles. The subdivision is a low-lying alluvial tract, bounded on the south by the Ganges. The west is liable to inundation from the Kosi river, and part of the east from the Mahānandā, which have covered large areas with sterile sand; to the south there are numerous swamps. The population in 1901 was 838,333, compared with 861,194 in 1891, the decrease being due to general unhealthiness, and to a serious epidemic of cholera which took place in 1900. It contains two towns, PURNEA (population, 14,007), the head-quarters, and the important railway junction of KATIHĀR (9,761); and 1,528 villages. It is the most sparsely populated subdivision in North Bihār, the density being only 326 per square mile. The chief markets are at Purnea, Katihār, KASBĀ, Phulbāria, Ichāmatī, and BĀRSOI; and a fair of long standing is held at KARĀGOLA.

Purnea Town.—Head-quarters of Purnea District, Bengal, situated in 25° 46′ N. and 87° 28′ E., on the east bank of the Saurā river. The population in 1901 was 14,007; but it has declined steadily for many years, owing to the unhealthiness consequent on the silting up of the Kālī Kosi river, which was once the bed of the Great Kosi. Purnea was constituted a municipality in 1864. The income during the decade ending 1901–2 averaged Rs. 22,000, and the expenditure was Rs. 19,000, a portion of which was devoted to a drainage scheme. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 35,000, of which Rs. 14,000 was derived from a tax on houses and lands and Rs. 5,000 from a conservancy rate; and the expenditure was Rs. 28,000. The town contains the usual public offices. The District jail has accommodation for

246 prisoners; and the principal jail industries are the manufacture of carpets and mats, mustard oil, oil cake, and *newār* or coarse tape. The products are disposed of locally, except the *newār*, which is sent to the Buxar Central jail.

Purūlia Subdivision.—Head-quarters subdivision of Mānbhūm District, Bengal, lying between 22° 43′ and 23° 44′ N. and 85° 49′ and 86° 54′ E., with an area of 3,344 square miles. The subdivision occupies the declivity between the Chotā Nagpur plateau and Western Bengal. To the east it merges in the alluvial plains, but to the west and south the country is more broken. This part of the subdivision contains the Bāghmundi and Dalmā ranges of hills, the latter of which separates it from Singhbhūm. The population in 1901 was 1,024,242, compared with 971,894 in 1891, the density being 306 persons per square mile. It contains three towns, PURŪLIA (population, 17,291), the head-quarters, JHALIDĀ (4,877), and RAGHUNĀTHPUR (4,171); and 4,273 villages.

Purūlia Town.—Head-quarters of Mānbhūm District, Bengal, situated in 23° 20′ N. and 86° 22′ E., on the Sini-Asansol branch of the Bengal-Nāgpur Railway. Population (1901), 17,291. Purūlia was constituted a municipality in 1876. The income and expenditure during the decade ending 1903–4 each averaged Rs. 22,000. In 1903–4 the income was Rs. 27,000, mainly derived from a tax on persons (or property tax), a conservancy rate, and receipts from markets; and the expenditure was Rs. 21,000. The town contains the usual public offices, and a large leper asylum is situated in the neighbourhood. The Inspector of Schools for the Chotā Nāgpur Division is stationed here. The jail has accommodation for 276 prisoners, who are employed mainly on oil-pressing, aloe-pounding, weaving, cane-work, and gardening.

Purushottāpur.—*Zamīndāri tahsīl* in the north of Ganjām District, Madras, consisting of the ATAGADA ESTATE, and lying between 19° 30′ and 19° 52′ N. and 84° 43′ and 85° 2′ E., with an area of 294 square miles. It is bounded on the east by the Kallikota estate and on the west by the Goomsur *tāluk*. The population in 1901 was 102,396, compared with 96,529 in 1891. They live in 270 villages. The demand for land revenue and cesses in 1903–4 was Rs. 83,800. The deputy-*tahsīldār* in charge resides outside the estate at Purushottāpur, in the adjoining *tāluk* of Berhampur. Owing to its situation close to the hills in the north, Atagada is perhaps the most favoured area in the District for irrigation. Three streams—the Bhāguvā, the Jagati, and the Donnai—take their rise in these hills and traverse almost the whole of the estate; and as the land slopes gradually, it lends itself admirably to the utilization of their water.

Purwā Tahsīl.—South-eastern *tahsīl* of Unao District, United